

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

RANDY WILLIAM BRAST	§	
	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:23-cv-01335
Plaintiff	§	
	§	
VS.	§	
	§	
TIAN TIAN FOOT SPA, LLC and	§	
BUU Q. DANG	§	
	§	
Defendants	§	

FIRST-AMENDED COMPLAINT

TO THE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff RANDY WILLIAM BRAST and brings this cause of action against TIAN TIAN FOOT SPA, LLC (“TIAN”) and BUU Q. DANG (“Mr. DANG”), or “Defendants.” Defendant TIAN TIAN FOOT SPA, LLC operates a business named TX FOOT SPA upon property that is ADA-noncompliant. Defendant BUU Q. DANG owns, controls, manages, and rents the real estate, property, and improvements in Houston, Texas, where a business named TX FOOT SPA operates. Plaintiff RANDY WILLIAM BRAST respectfully shows that the Defendants’ real estate, property, and improvements at the location are not accessible to individuals with mobility impairments and disabilities, in violation of federal law.

I. CLAIM

1. Plaintiff RANDY WILLIAM BRAST, a person with a physical disability and mobility impairments, brings this action for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorney’s fees, costs, and litigation expenses against Defendants for violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§12181, *et seq.* (“ADA”), and its

attendant regulations, the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (“ADAAG”).

2. Defendants refused to provide Mr. BRAST and others similarly situated with sufficient ADA-compliant parking in the parking lot that serves TX FOOT SPA. At the Houston location, there are no ADA-compliant van-accessible spaces on the shortest access route to the business. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.

Based on these facts, Defendants have denied Mr. BRAST the ability to enjoy the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations at TX FOOT SPA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq.

4. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), as the events complained of occurred in Houston, Texas, where the TX FOOT SPA business is located.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff RANDY WILLIAM BRAST is a resident of Houston, Texas. Mr. BRAST has a disability, as established by the Federal government. Mr. BRAST has a disabled placard on his vehicle as issued by the State of Texas. Mr. BRAST has significant mobility impairments and uses assistive devices for mobility. He is a “qualified individual with a disability” within the meaning of ADA Title III.

6. Defendant TIAN TIAN FOOT SPA, LLC operates a business named TX FOOT SPA upon property that is ADA-noncompliant. The address of TX FOOT SPA is 13030 Bellaire Blvd., Unit F, Houston, Texas 77072. The business is a place of public accommodation, operated by a private entity, whose operations affect commerce within the meaning of Title III of the ADA.

7. Defendant TIAN TIAN FOOT SPA, LLC is a domestic limited liability company. Defendant can be served process via service to its Registered Agent, Sheng Tian, at 18721 University Blvd., Sugar Land, Texas 77479, as indicated by records from the Texas Secretary of State.

8. Defendant BUU Q. DANG owns, manages, controls, and leases the improvements and building where the TX FOOT SPA is situated. The address of TX FOOT SPA is 13030 Bellaire Blvd., Unit F, Houston, Texas 77072. It is a place of public accommodation, operated by a private entity, whose operations affect commerce within the meaning of Title III of the ADA.

9. Defendant BUU Q. DANG is the owner of the property. Defendant can be served process via personal service to 8735 Memorial Drive, Houston, Texas 77024.

II. FACTS

10. TX FOOT SPA is a business establishment and place of public accommodation in Houston, Texas. TX FOOT SPA is situated on real estate, property, and improvements owned, controlled, managed, and leased out by BUU Q. DANG.

11. TX FOOT SPA is not accessible to disabled individuals because it has no ADA-compliant van-accessible spaces on the shortest access route to the business. At the Houston location, there are none whatsoever on the premises. In addition, there are no

ADA-required handicapped parking signs.

12. Pictures taken at the location prove this:



TX FOOT SPA business in Houston, TX. There is no ADA-compliant van-accessible space (96" wide with 96" side access aisle) near the business entrance on the shortest possible access route. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.



TX FOOT SPA business in Houston, TX. There is no ADA-compliant van-accessible space (96" wide with 96" side access aisle) near the business entrance on the shortest possible access route. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.



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TX FOOT SPA business in Houston, TX. There is no ADA-compliant van-accessible space (96" wide with 96" side access aisle) near the business entrance on the shortest possible access route. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.

13. The Plaintiff went to the TX FOOT SPA property in January of 2023.

14. In encountering and dealing with the lack of an accessible facility, the Plaintiff experienced difficulty and discomfort. These violations denied Plaintiff the full and equal access to facilities, privileges and accommodations offered by the Defendants. Plaintiff intends to return to TX FOOT SPA. By not having an ADA-compliant parking area, the Plaintiff's life is negatively affected because he is not able to safely access the location without fear of being struck by a vehicle. This causes the Plaintiff depression, discomfort, and emotional stress and the Plaintiff is prevented from resuming a normal lifestyle and enjoying access to businesses in his area.

15. Additionally, on information and belief, the Plaintiff alleges that the

failure to remove the barrier was intentional because: (1) this particular barrier is intuitive and obvious; (2) the Defendants exercised control and dominion over the conditions at this location and, therefore, the lack of accessible facilities was not an “accident” because Defendants intended this configuration; (3) Defendants have the means and ability to make the change; and (4) the changes to bring the property into compliance are “readily achievable.”

16. At the Houston location, there are no ADA-compliant van-accessible spaces on the shortest access route to the business. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs, thus deterring disabled patrons from accessing the business.

17. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §12101, has been federal law for over 30 years. These are blatant violations of the ADA.

III. CAUSE OF ACTION - VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101

18. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth at length herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint.

19. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any place of public accommodation are offered on a full and equal basis by anyone who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, *inter alia*, as follows:

a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford goods, services,

facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2) (A)(iv). Barriers are defined by reference to the ADAAG, found at 28 C.F.R., Part 36, Appendix “D.”

c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

20. Here, the Defendants did not provide a sufficient number of ADA-compliant van-accessible parking spaces in their parking lot, although doing so is easily and readily done, and therefore violated the ADA.

IV. RELIEF REQUESTED

Injunctive Relief

21. Mr. BRAST will continue to experience unlawful discrimination as a result of the Defendants’ refusal to comply with the ADA. Injunctive relief is necessary so he and all individuals with disabilities can access the Defendants’ property equally, as required by law, and to compel Defendants to repave and restripe the parking lot to comply with the ADA. Injunctive relief is also necessary to compel Defendants to keep

the property in compliance with federal law.

Declaratory Relief

22. Mr. BRAST is entitled to declaratory judgment concerning Defendants' violations of law, specifying the rights of individuals with disabilities to access the goods and services at the Defendants' location.

23. The facts are undisputed and Defendants' non-compliance with the ADA has been proven through on-site photographs. Plaintiff proves a *prima facie* case of ADA violations by the Defendants.

Attorney's Fees and Costs

24. Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees, litigation costs, and court costs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

V. PLAINTIFF HAS STANDING

25. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit is clear with regard to ADA standing and set forth its reasoning in *Frame v. Arlington*, 657 F.3d 215 (5th Cir. 2011)(cert. denied): "Article III standing requires a plaintiff seeking injunctive relief to allege 'actual or imminent' and not merely 'conjectural or hypothetical' injury."

26. In this manner, the Fifth Circuit ruled in *Frame* that for a person to have standing and bring an ADA claim, the person must allege the inability to access the goods, facilities, and services that the defendant offers. As applied to the instant case, the Plaintiff alleges that he is unable to fully access the goods, facilities, and services at the Defendants' property because the property is not accessible and is not ADA-compliant.

The Plaintiff lives in Houston, Texas, has visited the Defendants' property, has the intent to return, but was 'deterred from visiting or patronizing the accommodation,' thus meeting the requirements for standing in *Frame*.

27. Again, the Fifth Circuit emphasizes how standing is met by ADA claimants: "Once a plaintiff has actually become aware of discriminatory conditions existing at a public accommodation, the plaintiff has suffered an injury." See *Frame v. Arlington*, 657 F.3d 215 (5th Cir. 2011)(cert. denied), quoting *Pickern v. Holiday Foods Inc.*, 293 F.3d 1133, 1136-37 (9th Cir. 2002). Thereby, Plaintiff meets the Fifth Circuit standard under *Frame* to allege and plead a sufficient cause of action.

28. Plaintiff also alleges that his day-to-day life has been negatively impacted by the Defendants' refusal to bring the property into ADA compliance. Thus, Plaintiff meets the second prong of the Fifth Circuit's requirement for standing in ADA cases: a) intent to return; and b) negative impact on day-to-day life. See *Frame v. Arlington*, *supra*.

29. The parking layout at Defendants' location creates a hazardous condition because: 1) there are no van-accessible spaces and a customer cannot safely exit their vehicle and remove their mobility aids (cane, walker or wheelchair); 2) there are no disabled / handicapped spaces whatsoever, thus forcing disabled customers to park far from the store entrance; and 3) lack of markings / proper signage which allows vehicles to park everywhere, thus creating the likelihood that the Plaintiff could be injured by another vehicle as Plaintiff is offloading mobility assistance devices (cane, walker, wheelchair, etc.) These conditions make it appear that Plaintiff is unwelcome at Defendants' property. Thus, the Plaintiff is deterred from accessing TX FOOT SPA and meets the pleading standard under *Frame* to show standing and seek injunctive relief.

30. Intent to Return. Plaintiff has the intent to return to TX FOOT SPA. The Plaintiff is a resident of Houston, Texas, and shops locally. The Plaintiff believes it is beneficial to shop locally to save money and provide for the well-being of his family. Not having access to local businesses (because of his disability) negatively impacts the Plaintiff's daily life. Not being able to patronize local shops and stores negatively impacts Plaintiff in his day-to-day life.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

THEREFORE, Mr. BRAST respectfully requests this Court award the following relief:

- A. A permanent injunction, compelling Defendants to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act; and enjoining Defendants from violating the ADA and from discriminating against Mr. BRAST and those similarly situated, in violation of the law;
- B. A declaratory judgment that Defendants' actions are a violation of the ADA;
- C. Find that Mr. BRAST is the prevailing party in this action, and order Defendants liable for Plaintiff's attorney's fees, costs, and litigation expenses; and,
- D. Grant such other and additional relief to which Plaintiff may be entitled in this action.

DATED: November 30, 2023

Respectfully,

BY: /S/ R. Bruce Tharpe
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